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The large increase in freight rates made by the railroads raises a suspicion that they were not actuated by purely philanthropic in making the recent increase of

Now that the footings have been made, the Republicans will have 208 and the Democrats 178 members in the next House, or thirty majority against fifty majority in the present House.

The conclusion of arrangements under which Argentine cattle are to be freely imported into Great Britain indicates the possibility of lively competition for American cattle growers. In this age of rivalry eternal vigilance and energy are the price of supremacy in trade.

When the Republican representatives in every State between the two oceans agree conference and within three weeks after the election, it is fair to assume that the great party is not seriously divided upon any question before the country.

The official returns of the late election in Illinois show that the proposition for State referendum received a majority of 331,119, local referendum a majority of 305,083 and popular election of United States senators 417,989. These large majorities show the rapid growth of a new form of popu-

Postmaster General Payne is of opinion that while the President may not recommend any reduction in the representation of Southern States, action on the subject is likely to be taken by Congress or by the next Republican national convention. It is a question that cannot be permanently

Before deciding to establish a new nor mal school the State should institute in vestigation as to why the public schools get so little benefit from the present one. The statistics and the statements of educators go to show that the proportion of normal school graduates employed as teachers is very small.

Washington dispatches say that between now and the assembling of Congress President Roosevelt will confer with all prominent Republican senators and members arriving in Washington relative to important topics in his annual message. For a man who some feared might be too impetuous accept advice.

While it is not matter of the least consequence, still it will not do to have the Prohibition leaders claim that in 1896 their party stood for sound money. That year there were two Prohibition parties-one declaring for free coinage and the other ignoring the money question altogether. The vote was nearly equally divided between the two candidates for President in this State

The New Jersey Court of Appeals ha decided that the person who owns an a right to the atmosphere over it. A telephone company strung its wires lot of a citizen. He did not like it, went to court about it, and the court decided that a person who owns land has a right to the air above his property. How about the right to cloud a person's atmosphere with coal smoke?

A leading Italian paper at Rome protests against the proposed amendment to the United States immigration law excluding filliterates on the ground that it would be "a new cruel offense to Italy," whose emiit says, "comprises 50 per cent. of illiterates." A country's immigration laws are passed to benefit itself, and the protest of the Italian paper furnishes a strong argument in favor of the proposed amend-

The opinion that the public school teachers of Indiana are not adequately paid practically unanimous among all who are in position to know. Under such a condition the educational interests of the State will suffer, and other interests in proportion. The problem of how to secure better compensation and therefore a better grade of teachers is not an easy one to solve, but it is one that demands attention. The present condition has lasted too long already, and its reform cannot be begun too

The race between five United States warships from Hampton roads to Jan Juan, have been under fire, but none of them ever | the idea of free text-books for all public | iff James. A court decree and a sledge | 1815 North Meridian street.

before engaged in a speed contest like this. The accounts indicate that they all showed good seagoing qualities and made good time, though the cruiser Cincinnati was an easy winner. As a race of warships under orders the contest was probably never equaled, though the long race against time by the Oregon from San Francisco to Key West, at the beginning of the war with Spain, was far more important

THE SULLIVAN COUNTY LYNCHING.

disgraced by a lynching, but the one that has just occurred in Sullivan county has law. Admitting that the victim was guilty of the crimes charged against him, of which there seems to be little doubt, there was ne doubt of his speedy trial, conviction and punishment. It is no excuse for mob law to say that the legal penalty in penalty is not severe enough let the law be changed in a regular way, but while the law stands it should be observed. In | So far as has been ascertained by perthis case the lynchers have put themselves | sonal opinions, the Republican senators on a level with their victim as law breakers. To say that they have done substantial justice and made a record that will tend to prevent the perpetration of crime in the future is not to the point. Any person who should arm himself with a shotgun and shoot everybody he thought deserving of death might make the same plea. The plea is illogical and futile. Nor is it strengthened by the fact that the participants in the lynching were respectable citizens, and that the proceeding was marked by a sort of orderliness. Murder is murder LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner whether it be perpetrated in a riotous or a quiet manner. The heinousness of crime is not lessened by the fact that it was done in an orderly way, and every one of the participants in this lynching is a murderer in the eye of the law.

This case is the first that has occurred under the law of 1901, amending the antilynching law of 1899. The latter made assisting in a lynching murder, and being present and looking on a crime punishable less than two nor more than twenty-one years, and placed the power of prosecution will probably deem it his duty to take action in this case. The act of 1901 provides

If any person shall be taken from the hands of a sheriff or his deputy having such person in custody, and shall be lynched, it shall be conclusive evidence of failure on the part of such sheriff to do his duty, and his office shall thereby and thereat immediately be vacated, and th coroner shall immediately succeed to and perform the duties of sheriff until the successor shall have been duly appointed, and such sheriff shall not thereafter be eligible to either election or appointment to the office of sheriff. Provided, That such former sheriff may, within ten days after such lynching occurs, file with the Governor his petition for reinstatement to the office of sheriff, and shall give ten days' notice of the filing of such petition to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such lynching occurred and also to the attorney general. If the Governor, upon hearing the evidence and argument, if any presented, shall find that such sheriff has done all in his power to protect the life of such prisoner and performed the duties required of him by existing laws respecting the protection of prisoners then the Governor may reinstate such sheriff in his

Under this law the office of a sheriff from whom a prisoner is taken and lynched vacated the moment the act is done. The lynching of a prisoner is made conclusive evidence that he failed to do his duty, and he ceases to be sheriff at once, the coroner of the county succeeding to the office. The burden of proof is upon the sheriff to show that he did all in his power to prevent the lynching, and it is in the discretion of the Governor to reinstate him. It is said the sheriff of Sullivan county will appeal to the Governor. The facts, as far as published, do not show that he made any strenuous opposition to the capture of the prisoner by the mob, but he may be able to make a different showing. The law gives a sheriff power to command all bystanders to assist him in the defense of a prisoner and makes it a penal offense to refuse There is no evidence in this case that the sheriff commanded such assistance, or made any determined attempt to resist the mob As this is the first case of the kind that has arisen its outcome will be watched with interest.

THE IGNORED ELEMENT.

of the county and city superintendents the reports of their recent meetings is the largeness of the demands they make upon the taxpayer and the absence of any re gard for the interests of that important element in the body politic. Possibly if more of those who call for larger expenditures were in a position where they could realize the situation from the viewpoint of the thousands to whom the tax on a small home or farm is a burden, they would be less emphatic in their demands based upon the assumption that it is right to take one man's savings to provide advantages for others. The outsider and the taxpayer have cause to inquire whether it would not be better that some restriction be placed upon the privileges of higher education at the expense of the State, and whether those who are to be directly benefited shall not be required to contribute to the support of such institutions. It is not forgotten that many and perhaps most of the students in the State's institutions are young people of limited means, but the man who toils wonders if students who have money to pay fares over the State to baseball and football contests cannot just

as well pay for tuition. Another normal school may be needed, but it was declared about the meetings this week that those who are most zealous hope to have the operating of it. The Journal does not make this charge; it simply repeats what was heard about the meetings. If another such school is necessary, others than localities interested and people who entertain the single idea of obtaining what they believe to be necessary regardless of the burden it imposes, should ascertain the fact. A lobby of the superintendents such as has been provided for-men already in the pay of the public for servicesshould not have weight. To determine if such a school is necessary a legislative committee or a commission independent of those who have shown a professional interest in it should make the investigation. Such an enterprise involves a large expenditure at the outset and a large annual

The tendency of public instruction is toward State socialism in that many sels have been on long cruises and others | directly benefited. Twenty-five years ago

school pupils would not have been tolerated; now there is a large element of teachers who advocate that heresy, which is calculated to destroy individual responsibility and inculcate the dangerous doctrine that the State, the county and the city must provide school books. When such projects are advocated the average taxpayer-not the large corporations or the very rich, but the mass of people who pay the most of the taxes-will inquire whether he has any rights which are entitled to It has been some time since Indiana was

THE CONFERENCE OF SENATORS.

The conference of Republican senators in the next Legislature to consider the more important matters that will come before that body is to be commended. In a session of but sixty days there is not sufficient time to debate the merits of all the important matters that will be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. Consequently, any investigation which members can set in motion before the Legislature meets will prove useful to the State. fully appreciate the situation. They follow four Republican legislatures which have done the State excellent service. They seem to realize that Republican preponderance in Indiana is due largely to the excellent record the party has made since it came into control of its affairs. They seem to be animated by a purpose to continue the policy of their predecessors. The Republican majority in the Legislature is so large that the responsibility for legislation is with it-a fact which the Republican senators seem to appreciate. The spirit which pervaded the conference was excellent. To do the best for the people of Indiana was the prevailing sentiment. The senators realized the demands upon the Legislature for appropriations for new institutions and the extension of those now existing, and are disposed to consider them solely in the interest of the State. It falls to the Legislature to decide how far these demands can be met, realizing that there is a parsimony which is not economy and best interests of the State.

Such conferences indicate a growing conviction in the minds of the men who are called to legislate for the State that it is a responsible duty and a high honor-that the highest service a citizen can render the State is to serve it in public position in a manner that will meet the approbation of intelligent people.

Republicans who give consideration to the declared purpose of the President not Judge. to ignore colored Republicans in the South must come to the conclusion that his position is the only defensible one. The movement to disfranchise negroes in the South is a Democratic movement. For the President to indorse a few men who have declared themselves Lilywhite Republicans because they have accepted the policy of disfranchisement would be equivalent to a tacit indorsement of the scheme by which hundreds of thousands of voters have been robbed of the right of suffrage. The President and Republicans generally cannot do this because it is not right, and also because it would be consenting to the annulment of constitutional amendments adopted by the influence of the Republican party. It is said that the Lilywhites have declared war on the President and will make an effort to send to the next national convention delegations opposed to him. That is, alleged white Republicans, who poll no votes, maintain no organization of any value to a party, propose to go to the national Republican convention in 1904 and attempt to defeat the nomination of President Roosevelt because he will not indorse the wholesale disfranchisement of colored voters. This impertinence revives the sentiment in favor of curtailing the representation in Republican conventions of Southern States which maintain an organization to get the offices without polling any votes. The entire South did not poll half as many votes in the late election as did the Republicans of Indiana, yet they have 120 votes in Republican national conventions while Indiana will have but thirty. Now that the evils of this injustice are evident, the proposition made by Postmaster General Payne several years ago to base representation in conventions on the vote polled rather than upon the number of senators and representatives by which states are represented in Congress should be agitated so as to be adopted by the next

The increase of the Socialist vote from 86,000 in 1900 to about 350,000 in the late election appears to alarm some people. Why should it? If the party should cast twice or three times that number of votes it could do no harm. The Prohibitionists have been doing it for years, but they have not harmed either of the two controlling parties, and never will. The Socialists have been voting all these years, and there is reason to believe they have voted the most objectionable tickets offered. thus helping the most objectionable of the two leading parties to win an occasional victory. When they vote for a ticket of their own they naturally weaken the most objectionable party and do not have votes enough alone to elect ahybody.

The defeat of socialism in the convention of the Federation of Labor by the vote of 4.744 to 4.344 shows that the margin in favor of industrial unionism is very narrow, and when compared with previous votes the result shows that socialism has made great gains during the past few years. If the socialistic element shall continue to grow next year as it has the past three or four years it will control the next con-When that comes to pass unionism will come to an end and a small political faction will be the resu't,

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

Tom Johnson says, "Truth loses some battles, but never any wars." Better get on the side of truth. Thomas.-Nobiesville

It looks as if Governor Durbin was not treated quite right in that little affair involving the selection of a new warden for the prison south. He, at least, had the right to know what was going on .- Anderson Bulletin.

The spectacle of a Republican President going down to Memphis to join in the welcome to a Democrat Vice Governor Luke Wright, of the Philippine islands, is an illustration of the breadth of the present occupant of the White House .- Delphi Jour-

We notice that the slot machine question is still "up" every few weeks in different towns in Indiana, and the police in many places order them "removed." The most effectual removal of these robbing devices is that inaugurated in this city a few years ago by Judge Barnard and Sher-

Some Democratic papers are still denying that there is prosperity because some prices of some necessities have advanced faster than some wages. But they forget that when there are no wages for three millions, as in 1894, the low prices of necessities cut mighty little figure with them.

-Elkhart Review. Candidate F. E. Hering has finally realized that they were "swatted" in the recent congressional contest and so wrote the Elkhart Truth, Saturday, acknowledging that they were numbered among the "also rans." "Swatted!" That is a dignified expression for a congressional aspirant who made his contest on his educational

qualifications.-Goshen News-Times. The relations between W. J. Bryan and the defeated Indiana Democratic leaders are not very harmonious. Mr. Bryan is taking comfort out of their defeat and they are inclined to hold him largely responsible for the great Republican majority. Republicans cannot be indifferent to this condition of affairs, but they have seen too much of family troubles to inter-

fere.-Columbus Republican. What is regarded as the death blow to the Federal Salt Trust was dealt in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, where an injunction was made permanent against the parent company and seven other corporations and forty-four firms and individuals. This was a judgment under the anti-trust law, prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade between States. Criminal proceedings also will be pushed against the defendants. This goes to show that there is some potency in the Sherman act .- Terre Haute Express.

THE HUMORISTS.

Those Boys. I'd hate to risk my precious life And let the surgeon carve my pelt. I'd hate to face his nasty knife

And feel the way that Roosevelt.

-Princeton Tiger. Averse.

O may I write a verse to you, The ardent lover cried-No need; I am averse to you, The maiden proud replied. -St. Paul Dispatch

Tiresome Details.

"Worst bore I ever met. Whenever he starts always forgets the best part of it." tell an old story; he always remembers every part of it."

Achilles's Lament. New York Sun.

Achilles was sulking in his tent. "You see," he exclaimed, bitterly, "my mother left my heel vulnerable, and I can never play Seeing the greater glory was denied him, rushed forth to engage in a minor fracas before

the walls of Troy. Method in Her Madness.

Nurse (of insane asylum)-I can't make out what alls that new patient. She keeps screaming. "Mondays in January, first and third Thursdays, Sunday afternoons, second and fourth Wednesdays, Tuesday evenings in February,' and things like that.

House Doctor-That's easy. She's a society woman trying to keep track of her friends' re-

She Ordered Clam Chowder.

Lady-Once last summer I saw some boys treading for clams," as they called it. They were very dirty-looking boys; they were barefooted-feet unwashed most likely-and they were walking through the mud at low tide. When they felt a clam with their feet they lifted it out with their toes. It just made me sick. I hope

your clams are not caught that way. Waiter-In course not, ma'am. The man furnishes clams to this restaurant fishes for 'em

His Miscue.

Mrs. Ferguson reached over, took a long, dark hair off her husband's shoulder, and held it up "That," he said, angry at her implied susicion, "is from the horse's mane. I have just

"What made you suppose," she asked, haughtily, "that I thought it was anything else?" At which he shrunk back behind his newspaper again, feeling as if he had kicked hard at some-

TARKINGTON TALKS.

Summing-Up of an Article on Western Society.

December Harper. It is a society almost wholly without snobbishness. Now and then there becomes apparent a struggle to enter it on the part of some one outside of it; but, because access is so simple, the fact that a struggle is necessary nearly always creates in itself a perpetual disqualification. It is a society exceedingly friendly to the newcomer; very ready to receive him on his own merits; it has no feeling of its own insecurity to make itor will be asked many questions about his acquaintances in other cities, he will not be asked if he has met "the Rockmores of Germantown," in order to discover if he "knows the right people." The questions are put in a hopeful way, with the hospitable wish to find mutual friends of whom to talk, and to bring the visitor and native into closer touch.

interdependence, of course, among the people who form the nucleus of this society: whose fathers and grandfathers have been friends, watching the town grow from a village in the forties to a city of importance in the twentieth century; and although there is a small complacence among he families that were here "from the first. it amounts mainly to greater familiarity with each other, as among relatives. Conditions are all the happier for the absence of the pond-turtle who condescends to the newcomer because his relatives have been a long time in the same pond. Here and there there may be an individual who takes to himself some credit that his family have achieved distinction or continued in respectability through several generations; but he does not push the claim, because he lives among people who would laugh less at "the arrogant strut of new wealth" than at a claim of privilege for "high birth;" because (the people would feel) to be tainted with the former means at least that you are proud of something you yourself have accomplished; to possess the latter means that you are in the ludicrous attitude of being proud of yourself because of something that somebody else did. The members of this society live on terms of singular intimacy with one another, almost as in a village, meeting often, and rarely passing each other on the street without pausing for more than a greeting. When the warm weather begins one has only to stroll or drive about certain pleasant portions of the city during the early evening to see nearly all his friends, who

entails an amusingly large quantity of amazingly small gossip. Injured in Falling from Street Car.

will be lounging each on his lawn, or com-

porches; and the older inhabitant easily re-

members the day when he was acquainted

George K. Trask, railroad editor of the Journal, was seriously injured yesterday evening at 5:30 o'clock in falling from a street car at Illinois and Sixteenth streets. Mr. Trask was on his way home and was about to leave the car at the corner. He reached the last step on the platform when the conductor naled the motorman to go ahead. Trask was thrown with great force against the payement, receiving a number of cuts the head and face, besides being badly bruised about the body. He was carried unconscious into Scott's drug store. After his injuries were dressed he regained consciousness and was taken to his home, at

hammer is the best means ever devised to TO BUY VOTING MACHINES

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WANT AL THORITY FOR A LOAN.

They Believe the Cost Will Easily Be Regained in Reduced Expenses-Law Amendment.

Thomas E. Spafford, a member of the Board of County Commissioners, said yes terday that he thought it almost certain that the next county election in Marion county-in 1904-would be conducted with voting machines. He says that the necessity for voting machines in Marion county is becoming urgent. The vote in the city of Indianapolis is so large that there is much delay in canvassing it. The vote in cities larger than Indianapolis in the East and elsewhere is recorded quicker and announced sooner and with more accuracy in the places where voting machines are used, and he believes that this county would act wisely if it would acquire voting machines and use them in the coming elections.

equipped with machines for the last election if it had not been for the straightened financial condition of the county is said to be a fact. The intention of the commissioners, McGaughey, McGregor and Spafford, was to purchase machines for the county. All of them heartily favor machine voting, and intended taking advantage of the Indiana law permitting the adoption of machines for voting purposes. Their intention was thwarted by the unforeseen expenses which have fallen on the county during the year. The county has been compelled to build and repair a number of bridges during the year, and has been forced to ask the County Council for appropriations to cover this expense. The West Washington-street bridge in falling, and the fact that on the county has rested the burden for the erection of a new bridge, compelled the commissioners to abandon the voting machine purchase for this year. If any of the Marion county representatives or senators in the coming session of the General Assembly or any member of that body from Indiana will introduce an amendment to the county reform law passed in 1899, machines may be possible hibits county commissioners or councilmen from appropriating any public money for expenditure or contracting or entering into an agreement for the purchase of any supplies unless the money is available in the county treasurer's office. There is no provision made by which the county can borrow money for improvements. One amend ment was added to the law in the last session of the Legislature which permits county boards of commissioners to float loans to secure money for the erection of jails, workhouses, almshouses and like institutions. The amendment is specific and only for these purposes can loans be made by the county. If the law were amended to include voting machines, Marion county would immediately take advantage of it, Commissioner Spafford and Deputy Auditor Fred Shepherd say.

TO MAKE A LOAN. If the law applying to the whole State cannot be amended it has been suggested that a special law relating to Marion county alone and granting permission to the Board of Commissioners of this county to float a loan of \$75,000 be proposed by representatives from this county.

The cost of voting machines, it is estimated, would be about \$75,000. Each machine could be purchased, it is said, for not more than \$500, although representatives of both firm who have secured the approval of the committee appointed to inspect voting machines by the last Legislature, have been asking between \$600 and \$700 for their machines. The number of precincts in Marion county at the last election was 253. In the East, in New York for instance, it is said in some precincts as high as twelve and fourteen hundred votes are recorded during the day at one voting place. If this is true in New York men in the County Commissioners' office think that a reapportionment of votes to lessen the number of voting places would be possible and that, with the decreased number of precincts and one machine to a precinct, the cost price could easily be kept within

This sum could be paid in installments, Deputy Auditor Shepherd said. The balance in the treasurer's office at the end of each year is about \$8,000. Unless something unexpected occurs which causes an unusual appropriation of funds this balance is found with each year's settlement. If the county could buy voting machines conditioned on the payment of this sum or a little more annually, and the machines could be purchased with these conditions, it is safely said by the men who know something of the business the machines would be acquired by the county without the expense being felt. But the law regulating appropriations of county finances prevents any contract of this sort, and also precludes the possibility of buying the machines and issuing bonds as security for the payment for them to the manufac-SAVING IN EXPENSES.

Commissioner Spafford says that the saving in election expenses would pay for the machines in a short time. He points out that the last election cost Marion county \$25,000. Of this sum about \$6,000 was expended for printing of ballots and stationery for the use of the election officers it snub him because it does not know who Other expenses, such as for hauling eleche was before he came. And while the vis- | tion booths, and pay of members of election boards and their meals, brought the total to the appropriation, \$25,000. Under machine voting much of this expense would be done away with. would be unnecessary and smaller election boards would be practical-as an example, two judges or clerks and a deputy sheriff could conduct an election, where now an inspector, two judges. clerks and a deputy The meals of these required. are furnished by the county. There is a natural drawing together and payment of the men is based on eight hours as a day's work. The inspector is frequently paid for five or six days' time, as his services on the canvassing board prolongs his office. With the machine voting the result would be known almost as soon as the polls were closed and the inspector could take the result from the machine and report it in three or four minutes afterward. He need not wait for days, as a member of the canvassing board, as

that board's sessions would end on the night of the election. This saving, it is pointed out, would easily pay for the machines, and all of the County Commissioners, together with men interested in the voting machine method of election, favor some action by the Legislature which will permit the purchase of the machines on borrowed money. It is said that the popularity of this suggestion is not alone with Marion County commissioners, but with those of Vigo. Allen, Vanderburg, Tippecanoe and other counties where the larger cities make the vote heavier than in the rural districts.

FORESTRY IN INDIANA

One of the Important Questions to Be Considered.

Senators Parks and Crumpacker called on Secretary Freeman, of the State Board of Forestry, yesterday to discuss with him needed legislation on forestry in this State. Senator Parks is a strong advocate of forestry and the preservation of the trees. He fortably taking the air on the broad has interested Senator Crumpacker in the plans and recommendations submitted by with every person of respectable appear-Secretary Freeman to Governor Durbin, ance in town. Such intimacy, of course, and it is quite likely that Senator Parks will present a bill in the next Legislature to cover Mr. Freeman's ideas.

Mr. Freeman recommends that the State purchase 2,000 acres of waste land in Indiana, 1,000 in the northern portion, where trees suitable for paper pulp could be planted, and 1,000 in the southern or central portion to develop hardwood trees. He says this land should not cost more than 28 per acre, and \$1.50 a year per acre should be appropriated for properly caring for the land and making suitable tests in forestry. "The forestry question is one of vast importance to this State," said Mr. Freeman. 'My plan is one to demonstrate that owners of waste land can make a profitable business in the raising of trees. There are menting in forestry the coming generation will reap the benefits and Indiana will be would be planted on the waste land nur- | ment.

chased by the State. The Board of Forestry and others interested in the work can watch the development and can ascertain the growth of the trees and how long it requires after planting to secure good trees

for manufacturing purposes. "The work would be experimental, but would be of vast value to Indiana people. This State provides only a small portion of the lumber used by Indiana manufacturers. Men are investing in waste lands in other States. If the plan of the State Board of Forestry is feasible Indiana would in future years be able to furnish vast amounts of good lumber. The manufacturers of spokes, wheels, etc., claim they are using second growth timber altogether. Indiana furnishes little of this timber, and we really don't know how long it requires to develop such trees before they can be cut. With an experimental forest such as we propose we would be able to determine just such questions. Something should be done to make the waste land in Indiana valuable. and the recommendations and the proposed bill will solve the question.

NNIVERSARY CELEBRATION CENTRAL-AVENUE CHURCH.

Resolutions Deploring the Death of Rev. C. C. Lasby, a Former Pastor -To-Morrow's Programme. That Marion county would have been

> John B. Conner presided at the social remion last night of the congregation of the Central-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, which is now celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. The reunion was opened with prayer by the pastor, Rev. Hiram W. Kellogg. The evening was passed in listening to letters from former members and pastors of the church who were connected with it twenty-five years ago and who have written to the trustees

One of the letters received was from the Rev. Charles C. Lasby, whose death a few days ago was a surprise to many people of the city who knew him while he was the pastor of the Central-avenue Church. The letter was dated from the borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 8th instant, and in It was expressed the congratulation of a former pastor on the success and continued "That's not so bad. You should hear Jenks next year in time for the mayoralty elec- prosperity of the church and congregation. In the letter Mr. Lasby spoke of the love he retained for his many Indianapolis friends, of the joy he had known while a worker in the church and of the recollections which would always make Indianapolis dear to him. He spoke of his bereavement in the death of his wife and child here and of their burial in Crown Hill Cem-

etery, "that silent suburb of Indianapolis," The reading of Mr. Lasby's letter brought out many talks eulogistic of his ability as a minister and his good qualities as a man. Many men who were associated with him n the ministry in the city and those members of the church who were closely connected with him and knew him well spoke of the esteem in which they had held him and of their sorrow at his death. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

William T. Brown, seconded by the Rev. Hiram W. Kellogg and others, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. "Whereas, We have learned with pro-

found regret of the death of our beloved former pastor, Rev. Dr. Charles C. Lasby; therefore, be it "Resolved by the Central-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Indianapolis, Ind.,

a profound scholar and a splendid Christian as the successor of that magnificent leader and preacher, Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buchtel. Our church, under the leadership of Dr. Buchtel, had come to the front in so remarkable a way it was felt that it would take a wise leader to maintain its advanced position in all conference and de nominational relations. Dr. Lasby came to the city an entire stranger, but with a well-carned reputation in both Eastern and Western cities. With rare ability he took charge, and a constant advance marked every department during his five years pastorate. A delightful harmony existed and the relations between pastor and officers were without a single jar. As a pastor Dr. Lasby was free from all sensationalism. He did not court special attention and while a firm believer in the doctrines and polity of his own church, his discourses revealed a wide catholicity and ever the product of close study enriched by illustrations gathered by extensive travels in many lands. As pastor rich and poor re-

ceived like attention at his hands. "It was in the sick room and among those in deep sorrow and distress he shone so sweetly as a messenger of the blessed Jesus. To the unfortunate he was the very embodiment of sympathy. There are members of this congregation who were called upon during his pastorate to pass through deep waters who cannot even speak his name without tears. To all such

he was as gentle as a woman-a mother. " 'Take him all in all, We shall not look upon his like again." "Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the church records, and that a copy be sent to his family.

REMINISCENT TALKS. The reminiscent talks of the evening were by William C. Van Arsdel, who told of the opposition, when the church was first started, to the purchase of a big organ by the people who wanted a small one and how he and several sisters of the congregation had been compelled to surreptitiously deliver the organ to the church and set it in position. The next day, Sunday, the older members were startled, angered and, finally, pleased with the organ, and Mr. Van Arsdel said that "that sneaking church work" of his was a source of pleasant recollection to him. Eli F. Ritter also spoke of some of the interesting events in the church's history. The Rev. R. Roberts, of this city, offered a short prayer for the future of the church after these remarks. Among the congratultory letters received and read were those from the Rev. J. N. Beard, president of the San Francisco National Training School, and formerly a pastor of the church; the Rev. A. W. Lamport, of Pasadena, Cal.; the Rev. J. H. Ford, of this city, a retired Methodist minister; the Rev. H. A. Buchtel, chancellor of the Denver University and pastor of the Central-avenue Church for five years from May, 1891; the Rev. J. W. Duncan, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Shelbyville and remembered as the presiding elder of the church for one year; Horace Randall, of this city; Mrs. R. Andrus, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. Colwell, of this city, and Mrs. N. R. Houk, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The service was ended by a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, after a hymn, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds." After the services the members of the congregation were served a supper in the dining hall of the Sundayschool wing of the church. To-morrow's Thanksgiving services wil Morning-Sunday school service, under

direction of the superintendent, Charles

F. Coffin. Sermon by the Rev. Jesse Bow-

man Young, of Cincinnati, and a special thank offering Afternoon-Fraternal meetings. Dr. Hiram W. Keilogg presiding. The following minsters of the city will participate: Dr. M L. Haines, First Presbyterian; Dr. T. J. Villers, First Baptist; Dr. A. B. Philputt, Central Christian; Dr. H. C. Meserve, Plymouth Congregational; Dr. A. J. Brown, Friends' Church.

Evening-Sermon by Dr. Gobin. Farm Census Every Five Years.

CHICAGO. Nov. 21.-A farm census every five years, the establishment of schools to instruct the census enumerators previous to undertaking their work, and more careful editing of the work of the census enumerators are among the recommendations made by a special committee which has been at work investigating the last census report. This committee was selected by the different commercial exchanges of the country at the suggestion of the National Board of Trade. The appointment of the committee grew out of the fact that the Census Department made the wheat crop 658,000,000 bushels in 1899. while the 'Agricultural Department made 692,080 acres of waste land in Indiana. If the yield 547,000,000 bushels. There were the State will provide means for experi- greater discrepancies in other departments. The number of live stock given in the census enumeration vastly exceeded the provided with abundant forests. Trees returns made by the Agricultural Depart-

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Some of the Features of Special Interest to Appear in To-Morrow's Issue. THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY-

Facts About the Bird that Is to Be an Object of Interest This Week. CHRISTMAS TOYS-

A Great Variety of New Games and Playthings in Stock.

A TALK WITH BLISS CARMAN-Incidentally the Visiting Poet Offered a Poem on James Whitcomb Riley.

FOOTBALL CONTESTS-Complete details of the Yale-Harvard struggle for the interuniversity championship of the East; also reports of the Purque-Indianapolis, Notre Dame-De Pauw and other games.

FOR THE ARTISTIC COOK-A Practical Chapter in the Garnishing of Food.

FASHIONS AT THE HORSE SHOW-Amazing Display of Gorgeous Costumes at Madison-square Garden.

A VEGETARIAN CHURCH-Queer Organization in Philadelphia One Hundred Years Old.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL LETTER-Recent Slump in Stocks Was Rich Men's Loss.

FARMING IN ENGLAND-Rider Haggard, Novelist and Farmer, Tells of Agricultural Woes.

GERMAN EDITOR'S JOKE-Tried on Charge of Lese Majesty and Proved Another Man to Be Guilty.

ORIGINAL STORY-By John W. Kneeshaw. NORWEGIAN PEASANTS-

How They Earn a Living, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, M. P.

REPLIES TO GUIDI

SAYS HE HOPES FOR ADJUSTMENT OF THE CHURCH QUESTION.

General Miles Replies to a Filipino by Saying He Hopes They Will

MANILA, Nov. 21.-Governor Taft and Mgr. Guidi exchanged formal visits to-day and discussed in a general way the prospective negotiations. The date on which the negotiations will be begun and the method of work are still undetermined. Mgr. Guidi visited Governor Taft at Malacanan Palace and made a formal address to him. Governor Taft, in responding, welcomed the apostolic delegate and thanked him for his kindly expressions. The Governor continued: "The property and rights of the church must be observed and protected by the government. What those rights are, when in dispute, unless they are settled by an agreement, must be determined by the courts of justice. The preservation of those rights is the duty of the government of these islands, not only by virtue of the treaty of Paris, but by virtue of the Constitution of the United States and of the principles of American jurisprudence, which are so deeply seated in That in the death of Dr. Lasby the church | the political creed of every American that they cannot be departed from.

has lost a fearless and eloquent preacher, "If we can adjust the mutual rights and obligations of the government of these islands with the Roman Catholic Church by a compromise and an agreement, without having resort to the courts, this is an end devoutly to be wished, and an end which I am sure we both cordially and sincerely seek. I know that we both desire the settlement and the uplifting of the Filipino people and that, while it is natural that there should be differences of opinion as to the method of bringing about such a great result, this common desire on the part of the two negotiators gives great hope that a conclusion may be reached by them, satisfactory to both and achieving a common purpo At a public reception to General Miles in the island of Cebu, a Filipino speaker urged a more expeditious fulfillment of the promises made by the Americans, including autonomy. In reply, General Miles advised the people to be peaceful and patient and to trust the Americans to satisfactorily settle all the questions now pending. He said he hoped to see the ambition of the inhabitants for autonomy finally

> The Filipino General Seminola, with fifty followers, has surrendered to the constabulary at Albay, Luzon. Seminola surrendered with the Chief Bellarmino at Legaspi in July, 1901, and took the oath of allegiance, but he subsequently fled and organized a band of ladrones.

fulfilled

OSBORNE HOUSE ESTATE.

In Conveying It to the Nation King Edward Broke His Mother's Will.

LONDON, Nov. 21 .- The Osborne estate bill, providing for the transfer to the naon of the Osborne House estate, Isle of Wight, from King Edward, whose property it became under the will of the late Queen Victoria, passed its second reading in the House of Commons this afternoon, after some criticism reflecting the feeling on the subject in royal circles, in which there has been much agitation ever since the King first proposed to present Osborne House estate to the nation.

saying that the bequest was not her idea. As a matter of fact she left the property to the King for life, with the reversion to the Prince of Wales. Failing the latter, the property was to go to her daughters or to the Prince of Wales's heirs. The King, however, insisted on giving it to the nation During the course of the discussion in Parliament to-day Mr. Ritchie, the chancellor of the exchequer, admitted that the bill was at variation with the will and vishes of the late Queen, and said that but for that the will would not have been necessary. All the jewelry and articles of value and of historical interest have been re-

Queen Victoria's will has never been pub-

lished, but there is very high authority for

moved to Windsor Castle. This includes the contents of the Prince Consort's room, which Queen Victoria left untouched as it existed during his life. In announcing the gift of Osborne House estate to the nation at the time of his coronation King Edward expressed the hope that it would be devoted to national purposes and be converted into a convalescent nome for officers of the navy and army

ng services to the country. FAVORS WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

whose health had been impaired in render-

Resolutions Adopted by the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 21 .- The National Grange to-day renewed its recognition of woman's equality by adopting the report of its committee on good of the order, which declared that every possible thing should be done "to put women in possession of those political rights and property interests that the spirit of modern civilization demands." The report further says that the vice of intemperance should be checked and the crime of easy divorces, which has made America too conspicuous in the eyes of the world, made impossible. The duty of the Grange was declared to be to impress upon the farmer that he is an American citizen with political duties to perform and that the man who neglects them "because politics are too dirty for him" is just as much a criminal as the man who neglects to drain a cesspool that threatens his family because it is ill-smelling. A resolution indorsing the initiative and referendum was defeated by the committee on resolutions by a vote of 8 to 6. The